

## The Times-Dispatch.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1908.

## OUR DAY OF TRIUMPH.

The passage by the House of Delegates of the pure elections bill by a vote of 72 to 5 was a triumph for white man's government and Virginia Democracy. It is an inspiration to honest men and a warning to tricksters and corruptionists.

It means that elections in Virginia must be not only pure and honest, but absolutely above suspicion. It means that voting shall be free and that ballots shall be honestly received, honestly counted and honestly returned.

It means that in Virginia no money shall be used to influence voters and that no candidate shall buy his way to office. It means that the poor man shall be as free to run for office and as able to run for office as the rich man.

It means that the white men of the State shall rule, that all voters shall be free to express their choice of men and measures at the polls and that the majority shall control.

It means political emancipation in Virginia, freedom from the fear of negro domination and deliverance from the curse of reconstruction. God be praised.

## DRINKING WATER.

Lynchburg is inquiring into the practicability of drawing its water supply from Pedlar Creek, in Amherst county. Analysis of that water shows that it is very pure and free from organic contamination and harmful germs; also that it is an almost perfect boiler-water. The next question, we suppose, will be what will it cost to introduce the new supply?

No city that expects to prosper can afford to have aught but a good, wholesome supply of clear water. Other things it may do without; but this one is indispensable to the public health and comfort. See what Ithaca, N. Y., has just gone through. Look at its epidemic of typhoid fever, and think of the hard blow which, in consequence of that, has been given Cornell University! All that is said to have come from negligence in allowing the stream which supplies the town with water to become polluted. Now, by the installation of filtration plants, etc., they are going to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to prevent a recurrence of the evil.

In many States, now-a-days, legislation is being sought to prevent the pollution of streams from which cities and towns draw their supplies of drinking water, and it is a matter to which we Virginians, too, should give more attention.

We are glad to know that the settling basin which is going to be built here this year will not only be in the interest of clear water, but of uncontaminated water. Doubtless it will cost a large sum of money by the time the masonry is done, the fixtures put in, and all the connections necessary are made, but it is a necessity. More and more people demand clear water. We must have it, and so our City Council has wisely determined that we shall have it. Yes, and quickly. The basin here will be constructed this year.

## ARGENTINA'S SUGGESTION.

An official statement has been given out at the legation of the Argentine Republic, in Washington, denying the report that that government had asked for an alliance with the United States, and that the proposition had been rejected by Secretary Hay. The report grew out of the fact that the Argentine Republic, through its representative in Washington, had made representations and suggestions to Secretary Hay relative to the coercive collection of public debts of American States by European nations. It was represented in this note that the Argentine Government felt that there was great danger to the peace of the continent if the compulsory demand of immediate payment of public debts or national obligations was to be accepted in silence, without discrimination, as a right of the stronger powers of Europe to control and dominate the weaker and struggling States of Central and South America.

While not upholding any nation that would disregard its obligations, it was pointed out that compulsory and immediate demand for payment at a given moment of a public debt by means of force would not produce other than the ruin of the weaker nations and the absorption of their government, together with all their inherent faculties, by the powerful nations of the earth.

This note again brings the Monroe Doctrine to the front and brings to our attention the embarrassment therein. On the one hand we maintain that all the republics of South America should keep faith with their creditors, and on the other hand we say that no foreign power must acquire territory on this side of the Atlantic or oppress any of the republics of South America or in any way interfere with their form of government.

The intimidation of the Venezuelan Gov-

ernment that any European power would take advantage upon any South American republic which owed it money and unduly oppress it when the creditor was honestly endeavoring to discharge the obligation, is inconceivable. There was certainly no such situation in connection with the Venezuelan affair. The European powers had borne with great patience and under severe provocation the bad faith and insolence of the Venezuelan republic, and employed force only as a dernier resort. The fact that this government gave its consent to the blockade was conclusive that force was necessary. The European powers were entirely courteous and friendly toward the United States, and did not resort to force until the consent of this government had been gained. Fortunately we came out of that trouble without getting into serious complications with the foreign powers, although there was much anxiety in the meanwhile. But such incidents could not be repeated indefinitely without straining the international relations to the breaking point, and now that we have had such an experience it is the part of wisdom to have a more definite understanding with the South American republics and with the foreign powers concerning our relationship with each, and to adopt some means to prevent a recurrence of the Venezuelan trouble.

The suggestion of the Argentine Republic is timely, and we hope that it will be the means of arriving at definite conclusions concerning what course is to be pursued when there is trouble of any sort, especially of a monetary character, between the South American republics and the nations of Europe. This matter should be settled in time of peace. We should certainly not wait for another complication to arise. There should be, as far as possible, a rule, and we should not take up each case as it occurs in a haphazard way.

## A MERCHANT'S FAKE.

Our Charlotte correspondent tells a strange story. He says that recently there has been considerable speculation in pennies in that section of North Carolina, and that large numbers of the pennies of 1902 were purchased at from three to twelve cents each. The speculation grew out of the advertisement of a Washington firm, promising to pay on March 3d "eighteen cents for 1902 pennies." As there was no restriction in the number of pennies to be purchased, naturally those who saw the advertisement bought all the pennies of that coinage that they could rake and scrape. But when the first speculator arrived with his bag of "coppers" he was informed that the offer was not to pay eighteen cents for every penny of that coinage, but to pay eighteen cents for one thousand, nine hundred and two pennies.

This was a case of juggling with the truth. The advertisement was, of course, intended to make the impression that the concern would pay eighteen cents each for every penny of the coinage of 1902 which should be presented, and it is possible that in a court of justice the concern could be made to redeem the pledge. It will not do to put the firm's own interpretation upon the language. It was clearly intended to make a certain impression, and did make that impression, and the concern ought to be held responsible for the deception which it practiced.

But whether or not responsible in law, no merchant can afford to resort to such tricks in order to advertise his store or his wares. The people can be fooled once, but they cannot be fooled indefinitely. They very soon discover the advertiser who fakes them, and they will give him the go-by as soon as they make the discovery. In business, as in everything else, it is character that tells. The store which makes for itself a reputation for reliability and honest dealing is the store that will have permanent success. Fakers may prey upon the people for a little while, but faking cannot permanently succeed. Advertising will soon become worthless unless every promise made is redeemed.

## THE STANDING OF TEACHERS.

Recently the World's Work sent special inquiries to a large number of teachers in every portion of the country, asking directly what they felt their own positions to be. The replies are most interesting and yet most pathetic. According to their own account of themselves, the teachers in all parts of the country feel that they are a sort of necessary evil, and that they do not hold the position in the literary world that the people of other professions hold. In New England they say that they are looked on "sometimes with contempt, often with pity." That the young men fresh from college take a school to keep the pot boiling while they prepare themselves for something else, and that the young women keep their eyes open for a husband or an easier life.

New Hampshire says her teachers are usually "commiserated." That the women would prefer marriage and the more other means of making a living. Reports from Vermont indicate that "much of the public as know nothing about teaching regard it as an over-paid sneer, while the more intelligent members of the community look upon it as an uncertain makeshift, to be taken up only by a man moving on to higher things, or by a woman watching and waiting for her true estate."

Rhode Island declares that "teaching as an abstract proposition is highly respected, but that the treatment of the teacher is another matter." In many cases she does not respect her own calling and cannot do so in an atmosphere of uncertainty and neglect.

From Connecticut comes the statement that the teacher does not have the social standing because he cannot afford it. "He intends to leave the calling." A woman announces that she expects to teach only a short time, because she would prefer to manage fewer children, and those all her own.

And so it goes throughout the entire list. It is the same in New York, in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, in the South and in the West. This is a most serious question for the people of the United States to consider. It is impossible to get the best results when we treat our teachers as hirelings and refuse to accord to them the position which they are

entitled to occupy. First of all, if we would get the best teachers, if we would make teaching a profession, if we would have men and women go into it as a life-work rather than a makeshift, we must pay living salaries. After that we must treat our teachers with proper consideration. How can we hope to have the children properly taught when they themselves do not have respect for the teacher; and how can we expect the children to have respect for the teacher when parents speak disparagingly and contemptuously of those who conduct the schools?

If we have a delicate piece of machinery we employ an expert to look after it for us, and we know that it is poor economy to put such a machine in the hands of a cheap man. If we have fancy horses that we would train for the race track we put them in the hands of men who have made horse flesh the study of their lives and who understand their business. Nor do we stickle over the price. We reason that it is the poorest sort of economy to put a bloated colt under the training of a cheap man, who may spoil the colt and destroy its value.

But when it comes to teaching our children, we drive the best bargain we can, and employ, too frequently, the cheapest teacher in the market. There are cooks and house maids in this town who make more clear money every month than some of the teachers in our public schools. How many teachers are there in Richmond who have fifteen dollars a month left after paying for their board and lodging?

Every teacher should be consecrated to his work; should go into the profession not as a makeshift, but as a life-work; but we cannot expect cultivated men and women to go into this profession for life when the inducements are as poor as they now are. We ought to pay our teachers living salaries; enough to support themselves comfortably; enough to give them the opportunity of improving themselves during the vacation, and we should provide a small pension for those who have worn themselves out in the service.

Can we do too much for those whose business it is to train the children of the land? And can we be too particular in selecting them? And is it not good economy to secure the best that money can buy?

## DEATH OF DR. LE CATO.

Senator Le Cato, who died in this city yesterday, was a widely known and useful man. To him largely is due the legislative appropriation made to give the convicts in the penitentiary better quarters. Having once become convinced of the necessity for this expenditure, he never ceased to work for it until success in the Legislature crowned his efforts.

In appreciation of his distinguished services in the matter he was made chairman of the Penitentiary Building Committee—"commission" it is usually and improperly called.

Dr. Le Cato had a long legislative record, and it reflects honor upon his integrity, capability and broad-mindedness. He loved the whole Commonwealth and spared no pains or labor to advance her interests. Personally he was one of the most lovable of men. He was even-tempered, kind-hearted and sympathetic, and in the practice of the profession of medicine, as in all his other walks of life, he was a man of mark.

His anxiety to be here and to discharge his legislative duties moved him to come to Richmond when, because of his feebleness, he would better have stayed at home, but his sense of duty was such that no persuasions of family or friends could induce him to remain away. And here he fell at his post, his work well done and a good and distinguished name well earned.

## THE BOSTON REPEATER.

In the election investigation now going on at Boston, Henry Brown, of Ward 8, on Wednesday testified that he voted seven times, under promise of receiving \$1 for each vote. Another man, Brown said, voted twenty-four times between 8 and 8 o'clock in the morning.

The election in question was for Congressmen and members of the Legislature; but this particular inquiry is being made by the Legislature.

The statements we have quoted were made at a hearing on bills to strengthen the present election law. According to Brown—which is as authentic as, according to Hoyle, in certain other matters—he "met persons on election day going from precinct to precinct and voting in all of them."

The efforts of the election reformers in Massachusetts are to be commended. Radical changes seem needed. There must be something rotten in registration books which make it easy for repeaters to do their work as these are said to have done.

Mr. Arthur L. Pennell, of Buffalo, who was killed in the automobile accident on Tuesday, carried life insurance to the amount of \$200,000 and accident insurance policies footing up \$40,000. The cost of these was about six thousand dollars per annum, which is thought to have been as large an amount as his law-practice was worth.

It is now said that the police will make a personal search of the effects of the deceased with the view of ascertaining if there is among them any paper or document throwing light upon the murder of Burdick.

We cannot possibly see what right the police have to do any such thing, without first getting an order of court. We presume, however, that they will be stopped by an injunction sued out by Pennell's executor or administrator, unless, indeed, their own good sense come to their help in time to avert such an atrocious invasion of one's home and private affairs.

Anent our recent observation concerning the terms "upper house" and "lower house," now occasionally applied to the Senate and House of Delegates of the Virginia General Assembly, Mr. W. W. Scott, State Librarian, thinks it is possibly a survival of usage that may have prevailed before the Commonwealth had a Senate. Then the bills passed by the Assembly went to the Governor's council, and if approved by it were forwarded

to the Governor for his signature. That may be the explanation, or it may be an imitation of the British custom to speak of the House of Lords as "the upper house." At any rate, we venture to say the House of Delegates doesn't approve the term.

Referring to the recent Williams-Davis correspondence for the purpose of comparison with the Campbell-Crawford affair, the Richmond Times-Dispatch says: "We submit that it is a more excellent way of settling disputes among gentlemen than a resort to 'the code,' a resort to the horse-whip, or even a resort to the good old fist and skill fight, and let us hope that for all time to come this will be the Virginia way."

Amen! But suppose, for the sake of further comparison, one of the gentlemen in the example commended had declined to withdraw his offensive remarks, but persisted in them, and had then approached the other with extended hand and a sneer on his face, what does the Times-Dispatch imagine would have happened?—Petersburg Index-Appal.

We are not good at guesses. Moreover, we cannot imagine such a case as our contemporary supposes among Virginia gentlemen. A Virginia gentleman is, first of all, very careful how he gives offense. If he unintentionally does so he is always ready to make a gentlemanly explanation, and the gentleman who is offended is always ready to accept a gentlemanly disclaimer.

The British navy estimates for the next fiscal year are larger than those of last year by the snug sum of \$16,000,000, an increase due to increased shipbuilding, which the powers that be think is demanded. It may be worthy of note in this connection that the German estimate for naval construction, repair, etc., is considerably smaller than it was last year. Our own outlay for sea fighting craft will, of course, be larger than last year. What does this dropping off on the part of Germany mean? Is the Kaiser running short of cash, or has he reached the conclusion that he has already a better navy than his neighbors?

The following worthy young gentlemen received appointments the other day to the Naval Academy at Annapolis: Ralph Earle Sampson, son of the late Rear-Admiral William T. Sampson; J. Woodward Philip, son of the late Rear-Admiral John W. Philip, of the battleship Texas fame; Alfred Miles, a nephew of Commander Hugo Osterhaus, in charge of ships at the Naval Academy; Otis W. Howard, son of Major Guy Howard, who was shot in the Philippines, and a grandson of General O. O. Howard. These are familiar names on the rolls of fame, and it is to be hoped the new representatives will shed lustre on the same, as well as on the navy.

In Chicago 1,313 venemore were summoned and from them a jury was found that convicted and punished the coal swindlers. Now, who says that there is anything wrong with the number 13?

The horse comes to the front again, that is, in a very short while. The date for the Leesburg Horse Show has been set for June 3d and 4th.

Boston has three banquets in waiting for General Miles. Well, he is in good health and his digestive organs are in fair working order.

The Buffalo authorities are still wrestling with clues, but they have not yet caught any that they can hang.

The election in New Hampshire was a catastrophe to Mrs. Catt and her followers.

The country is safe. New Hampshire voted against woman's suffrage. The country would have been safe anyhow.

A few more days like yesterday and the Virginia farmers will make a big start on this year's crop.

When we shall have heard the last of the Campbell case a thanksgiving proclamation will be in order.

No, it is too early to seed congressional candidates.

With a Comment or Two.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch says that "Amherst county whiskey got something of a far along with other products of that county in the committee's findings." This is the first we have heard of "jars" in connection with the famous case—we were under the impression that the only liquid receptacles that had figured in it—Norfolk Landmark.

If Mr. Cleveland continues to repeat "I am out of politics," some people will say that he "doth protest too much."—Raleigh News-Observer.

Some people will harshly criticize anything Mr. Cleveland may say on any subject, especially politics and himself.

Prom all indications, it would seem that the Eastern North Carolina weekly editors have pretty well made up their minds to elect to them to name the presidential candidates for 1904—Greensboro Telegram.

Never mind. They will never agree among themselves.

Fredericksburg Star: In the Richmond Times-Dispatch of Sunday there appears an article on the Torrens system of land registration, which includes interviews with well known lawyers and business men.

All of them with men and women in the general demand for the adoption of this system by the Legislature, and we believe that bills to this effect have been introduced in both the House and Senate. The Torrens system is now giving perfect satisfaction in Australia and in States of the United States, and we believe that Virginia landowners would welcome its inauguration in this Commonwealth.

Harrisonburg News: We believe the thought that the new Constitution reduced taxation somewhat has gone to many heads. A smaller expense account does not warrant extravagance. Par-seeing, prudent, successful ones use a saving thus made in judicious expansion in luxuries or parlor furniture, or fancy horse blocks.

Henry County Bulletin: One of the most important and meritorious bills now before the Legislature is that of Senator McMillan for the establishment of the Torrens land registry system in Virginia.

The cumbersome machinery for the transfer of land titles, with the publicity of the Torrens system, does much to depreciate the value of lands in Virginia and to deter business men from investment in real estate.

Mostly women and children. There was a distinguished looking man seated in the rear of the car on the side opposite to me, but he was reading and could not possibly have been the person, whoever it was, that had his eyes on me.

"What was he looking like?"

"He had a light beard and mustache



DAILY CALENDAR—March 13th. 1908—Baster bonnets high.

N. B. But that makes no difference to us, for we will have to get it just the same.

We have just received a letter from a friend who has been summering all winter in Tampa and other points in Florida and Chesterfield county. He says:

"Down here on the east coast we have quite a lot of oranges, and Adolphus Busch, and your old friend John Pierpont Morgan. The latter appears to suffer greatly from the crowded condition of railway traffic. His limited action of railway traffic only includes a baggage car, three Pullmans and a diner, and his party consists of seven guests and eighteen servants, so you can imagine how crowded it is."

We know another fellow who took eighteen schooners to carry him.

The twelfth knocked him out.

Our old friend, Tom Bagley, the Mayor of Henrico county, carries a nickel with a red plug in it.

And he shows it to everybody. "What do you carry that carry for?"

"You see that red spot? When I carry this coin in my clothes, I always have ready money. See?" said the Mayor.

Our subscription to the Congressional Record has been renewed, and when Private Secretary Johnnie Page saw us yesterday, he told us it was O. K.

We are certainly glad for we are always a good reader of the Record, and we get lots of tips from its sporting page.

"Talking about deaths, suicide and murder," said Sister James Munn, "a fellow came in here one day, and got some oysters."

"While he enjoyed himself, I told him that he was a fool, and he was at the oysters he went out to the Washington Monument, pulled a pistol from his pocket and shot himself dead in the snow."

Doobins' Quartette are now getting ready in Manchester to sing at the opening ceremonies at Doobins, new place.

The quartette is one of the best on Hull Street, and we have had the pleasure of seeing them put their heads together and practice for the St. Patrick's day singing.

They are Messrs. Eddie Daniel, John Verser, Charles Haynes and Ernest Blount.

We are going to be on hand when the gas is turned on.

All hail the fair one with the bow-tied smile and the severe voice.

All hail, leaders! Rustle the magnet, then, drawn us to the play when (toothache tried) to hold us down in bed!

All hail!

Also, all hail Little Corine! The dark-eyed beauty, whose sweet voice haunted us two years ago, and whose face and figure embodied itself upon our mind!

All hail, Floradora!

We were present at the organization of the "Happy Family Club," and it will give us great pleasure to say something about the club to-morrow.

North Carolina Sentiment.

The Raleigh Post says:

"Mr. Charles H. Hays, who says with emphasis peculiar to him when he wants to be fully understood that he is not and will not be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. This is a very severe blow to the head of our ticket, but Uncle Dick Olney says, 'Gorman will be very nearly as good.'"

The Greenville Reflector sounds this warning:

"Considering the condition of its finances, the State is spending too much money on colleges and too little for schools. What is a college to a boy who cannot go to a public school?"

The Goldsboro Headlight remarks:

"The good roads problem is as much a matter of concern to the merchant as to the farmer; to the townspeople as to those in the country. It is one in which everybody should all join eagerly in solving. There is not a community in this country or elsewhere that it not paying more for bad roads than it would cost to maintain good ones."

The Charlotte Observer is responsible for this story:

"The information that the bill to shut the Christian Scientists out of the State was so amended by the Legislature as not to have that effect, is a reminder that during the session, when the committee to which this bill had been referred decided to report it favorably, and when the Christian Scientists present were much depressed, their counsel told them to cheer up and think that the committee had not so decided; in fact, to think that the Legislature was not in session at all. There is no reason to think that he got over much enjoyment out of his witicism."

Shori Talks to the Legislature.

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## "BOBS" His Trials, Tribulations and Triumphs.

By REGINALD LANG.

Copyright by Philip Tait.

Anita felt an inward pleasure in the fact that she had the power to do so, and she was not positive that she would not do so again for the pleasure of such an avowal. Womanlike, she took a certain delight in stirring her victim and at the same time did not like to see him suffer, inasmuch as she felt in her heart that the fault was wholly hers.

"Why of course not, Bobs? how could you think of it?"

"I am very stupid of me, I hope that you will forgive me and put it down to the brick that hit me in the head."

"O, do not speak of that dreadful thing, it makes me shudder. It might have killed me, and I am sure it would have killed me if I had not been so stupid of me."

"I am, Anita, but it seems to me as though I was being pursued by a relentless force that must overtake me sooner or later."

"O, do not say that!" and Anita, now all sympathy, "It is because you are not strong that you feel that way. I am sure. When you are well and strong, all those fancies will pass away, and you will be yourself again. People in your condition fancy all sorts of gruesome things that never come true."

"If it had been but one thing that had happened to me, Anita, I should not feel so, but it has been so many things, and I am sure that I am not strong enough to get on my feet. If I had not escaped from those men who kidnapped me that night I do not know what would have become of me. This last affair was no accident."

"You do not mean to tell that you think—"

"That it was an attempt to kill me? I surely do, I have not the least doubt of it. I have never thought of it."

"I do not know who did, and I have no means of finding out, but that it was no accident I am quite sure."

"You cannot be right, Bobs, it is too monstrous to believe."

"It may be monstrous to you, Anita, but it is the solemn truth. I am watched, followed, hunted, if you like to call it so, and shall be to the end."

"O Bobs, how cruel, how awful. You are wronged by such things cannot be in this country."

"They can be, and they are. Think of it. He was speaking in a low tone of voice, and they were all at the door of the car. 'Think of it, I say. Where I came from, and who I am, I do not know, but I feel sure that I am not what that man Redd said I was, a son of a bitch. Do the sons of bitches do such things as this? I think it in them to do such works as I have done in the last two years?'"

"No, no, go on!"

"I was given some education, quite a fair one, in fact, then taken and educated at a housebreaker. I was shot while doing my work and carried to the rendezvous of these men, recovered and went out for a walk. I saw you in the running away—you know the part of it. I was knocked senseless, lost my memory, as you also know. While I was in the hospital, a man claiming to be my father came to see me and told me that you were his daughter. One of the housebreakers who were bound to get me back for some reason or other."

"True, it must have been so!"

"Of course it was. He is not come again, he did not tell me your father took me into Mr. Vanbrugh's office. Think of the work I did, and what I accomplished in a little over a year."

"I received letters asking me to come back to my old place, from whom I did not know then, for I could